

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.
WYNN FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

I.
Great God! may children dare to raise,
With feeble voice, their notes of praise;
And ask that thou wouldst condescend,
To be their guardian and their friend?"

II.
"A thousand snares on every side
Allure and turn our feet aside,
But gracious God; our hearts incline
To seek thy favor, all divine."

III.
"Oh teach us in the days of youth,
To choose the path of sacred truth;"
Let joy and gladness swell our hearts,
While Christ to us his smile imparts.

IV.
And when we listen to thy word,
Thy Spirit's aid to us afford;
That in the Sabbath School, we may
Learn how to live, and how to pray.

V.
"Dear Savior! be our constant guide,
For all our needful wants provide;"
And when thy saints are gathered home,
May we be found among the throng.

VI.
To him who left the courts on high,
Came down to earth to bleed and die;
Be honor, praise, and glory given,
By saints on earth, and saints in heaven.

VII.
Let older saints commence the song,
And youth, the rapturous lays prolong;
Till all below, and all above,
Unite to sing redeeming love. W. G. J.

FRATERNITY OF MAN.

BY H. MARTINEAU.
All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth
Fades from their dying eyes.
All wait alike on him whose power
Upholds the life he gave;
The sage within his starlit tower,
The savage in his cave.
God meets the throngs who pay their vows
In courts their hands have made,
And hears the worshipper who bows
Beneath the planter's shade.
The man alone who difference sees,
And speaks of high and low;
And scorns those who trample these,
While the same path they go.
O! let man hasten to restore
To all their rights of love;
In power and wealth exult no more;
In wisdom lowly move.
Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride,
Ye low! your shame and fear;
Live, as ye worship, side by side—
Your common claims reverse.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

While traveling on an agency, in the north part of this state, some two or three years since, we discovered and obtained an old pamphlet, printed by Samuel Wood in New York, in 1814, entitled, "The Lawfulness of War for Christians, examined." That part of the title page which would have shown the author's name, if it had been given, is gone. Let so valuable a work should fall entirely into oblivion, we propose to give some extracts from it.

The object of the following remarks, is to endeavor to remove the prejudices of those who, through the influence of education, custom, or public opinion, have been induced to conclude that war is allowable for Christians.

The writer acknowledges himself indebted for the principal part of what he has penned, to authors of different religious sentiments, in some points, but who all agree that war is opposed to christianity. From these, he has taken some passages verbatim; condensed others; and occasionally interspersed his own ideas.

The consequences and miseries of war, are thus described by the learned Erasmus who wrote about 300 years ago.
"If there is in the affairs of mortal men, any one thing, which it is proper uniformly to explode; which it is incumbent on every man, by every lawful means, to deprecate, to oppose; that one thing is, doubtless, war. There is nothing more un-naturally wicked, more productive of misery, more extensively destructive, more obnoxious in mischief, more unworthy of man, as formed by nature, much more of man professing christianity. Yet, wonderful to relate, in these times, war is every where rashly, and on the slightest pretext undertaken; cruelly and savagely conducted, not only by unbelievers, but by professed christians."

"Man has arrived at such a degree of insanity, that wars seem to be the great business of human life. Nations are almost always at war, either in preparation or action. Nation rises against nation, and what even the heathen would have reprobated as unnatural, relatives against their nearest kindred, brother against brother, son against father; more atrocious still, a christian against a man; and worst of all, a christian against a christian!"
"To me, it appears to deserve a worse name than brutal; it is more than brutal, when men engage in the conflict of arms; ministers of death to men! Most of the brutes live in concord with their own kind. Look with all their fierceness, are quiet among themselves: Dragons are said to live in peace with Dragons; and even venomous creatures live with one another in perfect harmony. But to man, no wild beast is more destructive than his fellow man."

"When the brutes fight, they fight with weapons nature gave them; we arm ourselves for mutual slaughter, with weapons which nature never thought of; but which were invented by the contrivance of

some accursed fiend, the enemy of human nature; that man might become the destroyer of man. Man with man, and any man with any man, can find an everlasting cause for contest, and become what they call natural enemies."

By war, fathers and sons, husbands and brothers, have rolled in blood by tens of thousands. For what? Let us pause, and, blushing for man's depravity, inquire, for what this effusion of human blood? For what, this slaughter and rapine that reduces thousands to wretchedness?—Such scenes must soften the heart that is not steeled against the cries of the distressed. But while the war of sympathy for the living, steals involuntarily from the eye, the contemplation of the quick transition of the dead, is awful; and, when viewing them as rushing on with the rage of demons to meet the fatal stroke, that disunites the soul and body, more awful still to contemplate the state of these un-bodied souls.

To be continued.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.—The Michigan Convention met at Ann Arbor on the 26th ult., to decide the question of accepting or rejecting the terms of admission into the Union prescribed by the last Congress. On the 28th the important vote was taken, and the result is, that Michigan still remains a Territory. Of course her Senators and Representatives elected to Congress, last year, in anticipation of her admission into the Union, will have to stay at home. The following preamble (in part) and resolutions were adopted by the Convention,—Yess 23, Noes 21.

And whereas, Congress have also in said act inserted a proviso proposing a radical alteration of our southern and southeastern boundary, secured us by the articles of compact contained in the aforesaid ordinance of 1787, and which, if accepted by the people of Michigan, would deprive us of all jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Erie, and gratuitously bestow on Ohio, the exclusive jurisdiction on the waters of the said lake, from the Pennsylvania line to the mouth of the Detroit river; a gift, the extent of which (we believe) neither Congress nor the State of Ohio, fully comprehend; and have required the people of this State to give their assent to the aforesaid change of boundaries, by a convention of delegates to be by them elected.

And whereas, this convention taking into consideration the just rights of Michigan, as respects her southern and southeastern boundary, and also her constitution, embracing that part of our territory claimed by Ohio, and believing that the assent required by the said proviso, cannot be given by us, without a palpable violation of our constitution, (which provides the only way in which it can be amended, and over which this convention has no control,) without a sacrifice of our rights and interests and without committing an act of self-degradation, Therefore,

Resolved, That this convention cannot give their consent to the proposition contained in said proviso—but the same is hereby rejected.

INVASION OF MEXICO BY GEN. GAINES. A letter from an officer in the army, published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, explains what is apparently the motive for the advance of the troops of the United States, to Nacogdoches, in the Mexican territory. It is to create the impression in Texas and in Mexico, that the government of the United States takes a part in the controversy. It is in fact lending to the cause of Texas all the aid which it can derive from the countenance and apparent support of the United States, besides placing our troops in a situation to take an actual part in aid of the Texans, in case a reverse of their affairs should render aid necessary. The pretext of the anticipated invasion from the Indians in that quarter is unsupported by the least probable testimony, although Gen. Houston has issued a proclamation, dated at Nacogdoches, ordering out a body of 209 Texas militia, "to sustain the United States force at this place until reinforcements can arrive at this place from Gen. Gaines." Can any thing be more ridiculous? If Gen. Gaines cannot sustain his own troops, let him resign, and give up his command to some one who can. He has called on Tennessee and Kentucky for militia, and Gen. Jackson has declared that they are unnecessary. In this emergency Gov. Houston of Texas, kindly steps forward with the offer of 209 militia from that powerful republic. The letter shows that it is all a sham.—Boston Daily Adc.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes as follows, from Nachodoches under date of September 2d:—

"Let what will be the result of this interference by the United States, the peace of Texas is effectually broken up for a long period of years. The old cultivators who went there to make cotton and sugar, and in whose name the insurrection began, are disgusted; their influence has sunk under the overbearing spirit of the adventurers that have flocked into the country. These, too, are dissatisfied; and many have gone back again. There is no discipline; all is confusion and insubordination. In the mean time the speculators, who expect to derive great advantages in the end, circulate fine stories about their army, and about the cowardice of the Mexicans. I spoke lately with a well-informed person just from Mexico and New-Orleans, and he says the Mexicans are making preparations of great magnitude, and that what they are doing is doing well; that they will have a strong naval force in the Gulf at the beginning of November, when the Texans will have employment enough. It is his opinion that Mexico, if necessary, would continue the struggle for twenty years, and I verily believe that the peace of Texas is utterly broken up for a long period, and that no body will derive any advantage from its possession."

Baptist General Tract Society. The Rev. Luther Crawford, in a letter to the editor of the American Baptist, gives the following notice of the condition of this Society.

"The Rev. I. M. Allen, informs me that things in the Tract Depository are quite prosperous. They have thus far, this year, published but few new tracts, but have printed an unusual quantity of their old numbers. They have also sent out more than heretofore for gratuitous distribution. Six manuscripts are now under consideration for a premium on the subject—the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us, &c. A premium will also soon be offered for the best tract on the Influence of Theatres. They are about to stereotype Pengilly's little work on baptism. Funds have flowed in more abundantly than heretofore, until within a month or two. The Society has debts, but its dues far preponderate."

REQUEST. Any persons having letters or papers from the late Rev. G. F. Davis, containing matter suitable for insertion in a Memoir of him now preparing, are requested to forward them immediately, to Mrs. Abigail Davis, of Hartford, Conn., or to Mr. Isaac Davis, No. 23, Washington-street, Boston. Such papers will be returned to their owners if desired.—Christian Secretary.

CHRONOLOGY OF COTTON. Yarn first spun by machinery in England 1730.—Arkwright obtained patent for spinning frame, 1761.—Mule spinning invented, 1779.—Watts steam engine, 1782.—Power looms invented by Dr. Cartwright, 1785.—Sea Island Cotton first planted in the United States, and upland cotton cultivated, 1789.—Slater, an Englishman, (late deceased) builds the first cotton factory in the Pawtucket, 1790.—Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, 1793.—The second cotton factory in the United States erected in New-Hampshire, 1803.—Power looms first introduced in the United States at Waltham, 1815.—First factory erected in Lowell, 1822.—Highest duty on cotton manufactures, 1829.

The number of cotton factories in the United States at the present time, we have not seen stated, but there are now in England 1154 cotton mills. Water power to the amount of 10,000 horses, and steam power to that of 30,000 are employed in them—two hundred and twenty thousand persons are directly and one million and a half are indirectly engaged in them.—Newburyport Herald.

FROM FLORIDA. Letters from Florida, published in the Richmond Enquirer, represent the situation of the whole territory as terrible in the extreme. They state that large parties of Creeks have joined the Seminoles—that Oseola is perfectly acquainted with all the movements of the whites—that he receives and reads regularly the Florida newspapers—that the courage of the Indians is daily increasing, and that help must be sent, or the whole country will fall into the hands of the red men again.

If we do not mistake, the American people will begin to put the question to themselves and to each other, before many years, whether it would be any very grievous loss if the whole country were to fall into the hands of the red men again. At present the likelihood seems rather faint of its being any thing more than a grave for our soldiers, a gulf to swallow up our money, and the rock on which the fame of generals is cast away in ruin and disgrace. Better to give it up at once to Oseola and the yellow fever—the Seminoles and alligators—than have a repetition of the last campaign.—N. Y. Cour.

REMARKABLE SNOW STORM. A letter from a friend in Skeeneates written on Thursday last, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in this state. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely during the whole of that day, and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place among the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow resting upon them. Such a storm, at such a period of the year, is altogether without a precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.—N. Y. Com. Adc.

VALUE OF LAND IN NORTH AMERICA. During the last month nearly 1,000,000 acres of land have been submitted to public auction in London, but with little success to the speculators. What is termed good land in the state of Virginia, near to navigable rivers, produced, at the highest price, only 5s per acre. Last week 1,000 acres on the banks of the Satilla river, in the state of Georgia, sold in one lot for 50l. In the territory of Texas, only 1s the acre could be obtained. Great quantities in all the above named regions remain on hand.

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF THE DEDHAM LADIES. We have just heard of an incident connected with the late Centennial festival, which will redound to the high honor of the ladies of Dedham for many centuries to come. We allude to the fact, that two baskets of Champagne wine, which were sent out by a Boston gentleman as a present to the ladies, were by a unanimous vote of the numerous and highly respected Board of Managers, returned to the donor, with their sincere thanks for his politeness and kind intentions, but with the assurance that no arrangements had been made for furnishing wine for the ladies, and that none would be used at the table.—Norfolk Advertiser.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The English newspapers speak of the increase of the slave trade. There were about fifty Spanish slave ships to the southward of the coast of Africa, and about thirty to the northward, chiefly American built, engaged in the traffic. Many Portuguese vessels to the southward of the line, were engaged in this trade. There is no doubt that many American vessels are built in the northern states and sold, (though not expressly) for the slave trade.—N. Y. Express.

SHIP CANAL AT NIAGARA. We are indebted to the Hon. Joel Terrill for a copy of the report of Capt. Williams, of the Corps of Engineers, in relation to a canal round Niagara Falls, to connect the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The plan contemplates a ship or steamboat canal, with locks 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 10 feet deep; the lift not generally to exceed 10 feet to each lock. The entire elevation to be overcome is something more than 300 feet. Several routes are examined in the report, and the expense is estimated at from 2 1-2 millions to 5 millions of dollars.

Snow. It is stated in the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, that the Catocin Mountains were covered with snow on Wednesday last, to the depth of six inches.

A gentleman writes from Hancock, Me., that on Tuesday evening last, it commenced snowing, and continued until next morning. On Siding Hill, ten inches of snow fell.

A letter from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, (from the neighborhood of Carbondale,) states that snow fell there to the depth of eight or ten inches.

COLORED PEOPLE OF TROY. The colored people of Troy have had a meeting, and formed a Moral Reform Society. Forty have joined it. This contrasts well with the black proceedings of their white neighbors.—Buffalo Spectator.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS. The Temperance Intelligencer is to be discontinued after three more numbers. The Recorder will be continued at Albany, as the paper of the N. Y. State Society, under the care of Elisha Taylor Esq., the new chairman of the Executive Committee.

Yesterday was the first discount day of the new Bank of the State of New-York. We understand the amount of offerings reached the unprecedented sum of three millions six hundred thousand dollars, of which about a million or twelve hundred thousand dollars was discounted.—N. Y. Gazette.

Unparalleled Steamboat speed. The steamboat Swallow, Capt. McLean, arrived here this morning at 10 minutes past two o'clock, having made her passage from New-York in 9 hours and 10 minutes. This is the shortest passage ever made.—Albany Ev. Jour. of Sat.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. The first edition of the American Dictionary, in 4to. being exhausted, and no prospect of an immediate supply from the American press, the author has sent to England for copies of the English reprint, to supply the demand.

PROMISED DISCLOSURE.—The Baltimore Gazette says—"We learn that we are likely to be favored with a clue to the origin of the war with the Seminole Indians, in a work which will in a few days, be issued from the press of Baltimore."

A good remark. The Boston Courier says—"Aaron Burr died a christian, according to the N. Y. Times. So much the better for himself. If he had lived a christian, how much better would it have been for the world."

The manner in which the duty of servants is inculcated, affords no ground for the assertion that the gospel authorizes one man to hold another in bondage, any more than the command to turn the cheek justifies the infliction of violence.

It is now twenty-one years since the battle of Waterloo gave peace to Europe—a longer term of peace than England has experienced for several centuries, probably since the Norman conquest.—The longest peace before the present was of twenty years duration, in the reign of James I.

A Circular has been addressed to the People of Color in New-England, calling on them for a delegation to meet in Boston on the 26th inst., for the purpose of organizing a New-England Temperance Society of People of Color.—N. H. Baptist Register.

What harm is it to us, if fools condemn us? They have always from the beginning of the world, exclaimed most against those who would do them the greatest good.

The Bee says rents are 50 per cent. higher this year than last at New Orleans, and that where there were ten houses to rent last year, there is this year not one—though building has been carried on to as great extent as possible: the population is estimated at 80,000 of which 50,000 are permanent.

The harvests in England and on the continent were plentiful and well secured. Commercial extracts mention the sale of 59,000 bushels of prime wheat in Liverpool, at a price which would make it cost just about \$1 a bushel on board, and landed here \$1 37 a 159.

The last advices from England indicate a great pressure for money throughout the kingdom.—Boston Press.

I don't like to see people wearing fine clothes when they are in arrears.

Steamboats on Lake Erie.—Eleven new steamboats are now building at different ports, intended for the navigation of Lake Erie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PROMOTE HEALTH. RECIPROCAL ACTION BETWEEN THE SKIN AND OTHER ORGANS.

In tracing the connexion between suppressed perspiration and the production of individual diseases, we shall find that those organs which possess some similarity of function sympathize most closely with each other. Thus the skin, the bowels, the lungs, the liver, and the kidneys sympathize readily, because they have all the common office of throwing waste matter out of the system, each in a way peculiar to its own structure; so that if the exhalation from the skin, for example, be stopped by long exposure to cold, the large quantity of waste which it was charged to excrete, and which in itself is hurtful to the system, will most probably be thrown upon one or other of the above-named organs, whose function will consequently become excited; and if any of them, from constitutional or accidental causes, be already weaker than the rest, as often happens, its health will naturally be the first to suffer. In this way, the bowels become irritated in one individual, and occasion bowel complaint; while in another it is the lungs which become affected, giving rise to catarrh or common cold, or perhaps even to inflammation.—When, on the other hand, all these organs are in a state of vigorous health, a temporary increase of function takes place in them, and relieves the system, without leading to any local disorder; and the skin itself speedily resumes its activity, and restores the balance between them.

One of the most obvious illustrations of this reciprocity of action is afforded by any convivial company seated in a warm room in a cold evening. The heat of the room, the food and wine, and the excitement of the moment, stimulate the skin, cause an influx of blood to its surface, and increase in a high degree the flow of the insensible perspiration; which, thus, while the heat continues, carries off an undue share of the fluids of the body, and leaves the kidneys almost at rest. But the moment the company goes into the cold external air, a sudden reversion of operations takes place; the cold chills the surface, stops the perspiration, and directs the current of the blood towards the internal organs, which presently become excited;—and, under this excitation, the kidneys, for example, will, in a few minutes excrete as much of their peculiar fluid as they did in as many of the preceding hours. The reverse of this, again, is common in diseases obstructing the secretion from the kidneys; for the perspiration from the skin is then altered in quantity and quality, and acquires much of the peculiar smell of the urinary fluid.

When the lungs are the weak parts, and their lining membrane is habitually relaxed, accompanied by an unusual amount of mucous secretion from its surface, cold applied to the skin throws the mass of the blood previously circulating there inward upon the lungs, and increases that secretion to a high degree. Were this secretion to accumulate, it would soon fill up the air-cells of the lungs, and cause suffocation; but to obviate this danger, the Creator has so constituted the lungs, that any foreign body coming in contact with them excites the convulsive effort called coughing, by which a violent and rapid expiration takes place, with a force sufficient to hurry the foreign body along with it, just as peas are discharged by boys with much force through short tubes by a sudden effort of blowing. Thus, a check given to perspiration, by diminishing the quantity of blood previously circulating on the surface, naturally leads very often to increased expectoration and cough, or, in other words, to common cold.—Combe's Physiology.

DECEPTION IN TRADE.—A gentleman offered a certain trader an article of merchandise, which he wished to exchange for other goods. The trader, taking advantage of the man's circumstances, pretended not to want the article, undervalued it, &c. and stated besides, that it was of so mean a quality, that he never could recommend it. At last, however, he consented to take it, at a very reduced price, and the man, from necessity, accepted his offer. The article was accordingly exposed for sale on the shelf. The next day, a person came in wishing to purchase an article of the same kind. The merchant threw down this, stating that it was the only one he had, and that this was of a superior quality. His little son, who happened to be present, and remembered his father's conversation when the article was purchased, hearing him now recommend, and said, Pa! don't the great God hear every thing? Yes—Pa! did he hear you talk yesterday, and does He remember what you said? Go away, replied the father. Querre. Does not Omniscience detect among traders many instances like this, in which conscience is sacrificed for interest.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING somewhat attacked with the western fever, I offer my farm for sale, situated 2 miles east from Brandon village, consisting of about 250 acres of excellent land. That valuable mineral, manganese, has recently been discovered on the farm. For further particulars examine for yourselves.

ALBERT LOCKE.

Brandon, Oct. 17, 1836. 4:6w.

FOR SALE.—1000 SHEEP.—a pair of HORSE COLTS, &c. by the subscriber.

ALBERT LOCKE.

Brandon, Aug. 9, 1836. 46cf

LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods for sale, or mechanics notify the public of their intention of carrying on business, they generally give people to understand that they shall trade very low, and perhaps go a "peg lower" than their neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I shall go the other way. Considering the rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I feel it my duty to go a "shade higher" than formerly, on many articles of work, and think it fair play to notify my customers accordingly. To shoe a horse round with new heavy shoes, then wait a year and take one bushel of corn to cancel the charge, don't "talk turkey" to me. 22 1/2 lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount, now that it did five or six years ago, and many other articles bear a price nearly or quite in that proportion. Believing it also to be an incorrect principle to shoe all horses at the same price, I shall, from and after the first day of October next, vary the prices as near as may be, according to the cost of shoeing. My usual cash prices will be for shoeing a horse round with new shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and my charging prices from one dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents. As most kinds of produce may be readily turned to cash, I would say to those who have light work done and make prompt pay in produce, that the above alteration will not materially affect them. I would say also to my "long tailed" customers who pay at all, that it will be for their interest to "step up" in season.

When stock and produce comes down, my prices for ready pay shall come down too. Gentlemen may decide whether the above is a correct principle to act upon, and I will abide the decision.

J. HOLCOMB, Blacksmith.

Brandon, Sept. 24, 1836.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Moriah, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1836.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Allen Geo. W. 2 | Middleton John or |
| Bourk Edmund | Samuel |
| Baker William | Mason Ezekiah |
| Barlett James | McLymman Alex'd |
| Block Thomas | Moor John |
| Brown Elijah | Meacham Wm. |
| Blin Geo. H. | Oleott Lucius 2 |
| Bullard Isaac Jr. | Potter John Jr. 2 |
| Brown Jude | Pratt Chas Jr. |
| Chub Adams | Parmenter Elizabeth |
| Chase Stephen | Ripley I. W. |
| Cook Augustus | Race Fanny |
| Clark E. C. | Stephens Ford & Co |
| Davis Amos | Sharp Abram |
| Dresser Silas | Stanton Oliver |
| Dowd John | Stinson Hiram |
| Estee Henry C. | Sherman Amos D |
| Estee Orson K. | Stimson Lindsay |
| Freeman Melinda | Spencer Joseph |
| Farrell Christopher | Sutton Hannah |
| Grant Rev. Wm. 2 | Sprague Darius C. |
| Gleason Chaney | Spencer Joroath B. |
| Hall Elizabeth | Thomas Russell |
| Hadaway Lott | Travis W. A. |
| Hall Polly | Tweedie Wm. |
| Hall Seneca | Tarbell Dan'l 2 |
| Hines Silas | Ward William F. |
| Hodgkins Phineas | Wheelock Belinda |
| Hendee Anna | Whitney Benja. |
| Isbell Rev. Bishop | Walston William |
| Johnson Thos. W. 2 | Wheelock Geo. |
| Johnson Wm. D. | Wheelock Geo. W. |
| Littel Horatio | Webb Nathan L. |
| Laraway Peter | |

N. S. STORRS, P. M.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, for sale, MAHOGANY VENEERS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATES,

and other articles in their line, cheaper than can be had elsewhere in the State.—They continue to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS, at their old stand.

N. B.—AN APPRENTICE wanted at the above business, immediately.

C. A. L. KNOWLTON.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52cf

PIG IRON.

FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CONANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality.

July 5th, 1836. 41

WOOL-CARDING NOTICE.

IN consequence of the failure, on the part of Mr Ordway, to perform his part of the contract relating to the partnership of H. L. Ordway & Co. we hereby declare said firm to be dissolved, and all payments must hereafter be made to us, as we have the books for collection.

We give further notice that Heman Henry is no longer an Agent for the firm of Nathan Carr & Co., and that payments hereafter for work done by that company must be paid to us also.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836.

FOR SALE.

A Tavern Stand and Store. THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, the above named property, well known as most eligibly situated in the flourishing village of Brandon. He will also sell his

LINE OF STAGES

between Brandon and Rutland. The time of payment can probably be made to convene the purchaser. It need not be said that this is a rare opportunity for an enterprising young man.

M. W. BIRCHARD.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52cf